

Interview with Stonewall Jackson.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

CAMP PAROLE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.

DEAR SIR:—I will attempt, in accordance with your request, to give you an account of my interview with Stonewall Jackson while a prisoner at his camp, and of my sojourn at Libby Prison in Richmond. A few days after my capture I was sent to Jackson's camp at Nineveh, Warren county, Va. I reached there Tuesday, Nov. 11, in company with four others. Gen. Jackson came out of his tent just as we were leaving for the guard house—an old church near by—and desired us to wait a few minutes, as he would like to ask us a few questions.

"When were you taken?" he inquired.

"November 7," I replied.

"Have you any New York papers with you?" he asked.

I replied that we had not, but told him I had read the Herald of the 5th, which had reached camp on the day of my capture.

"Ah! did you?" said he, "I wanted to inquire about the recent elections. Do you know what majority Seymour received?"

"Between ten and fifteen thousand," I replied.

"Do you know how many Congressmen the Democrats elected in the State?"

I answered that it was believed they had elected nineteen out of the thirty-one.

"Were the Woods both elected?"

I answered that they were, and that all of the city and river districts were claimed as Democratic.

"Good!" he replied. "New York city will have more to say in the next session of Congress than all the rest of the State."

"Their constituents would hardly feel flattered to hear you," I said.

"Any man who sincerely desires peace," he said, "should certainly rejoice at their election. If you had such men in power at Washington to-day, there would be no more bloodshed, and we could easily come to an honorable settlement."

I did not dispute that, nor ask him what he would call an honorable settlement. Desiring to continue the conversation, I agreed with him.

"But they all claimed to be War Democrats," I continued, "and in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war." Was that a mere political dodge? Your soldiers would hardly cheer the announcement of the election of War Democrats, I should think."

"Oh no!" he replied. "They are in favor of prosecuting the war with more vigor. They think that if we are to be conquered, it should be done at once, before spring. If we are not subjugated by that time they will demand a peace, and force your Government to stop the war. We know we can hold out, and when the next Congress meets they will all be found to be peace men, and willing to recognize our independence in preference to a bloody and endless war. When once convinced that they cannot conquer us by merely gaining one or two battles, they will cease to be War Democrats. It is because we know them to be more reasonable than the Republicans that my men cheered the news of Seymour's election. But what other news was there?"

"New Jersey," I answered, "has gone strongly Democratic, and the party has gained in Ohio."

"Yes said the General. 'I heard that they had carried Ohio. Did you notice whether Vallandigham was re-elected or not.'"

"He was defeated," I answered, "but another friend of yours in the West was returned."

"Who was it," he inquired.

"Voorhees."

"A good Democrat," he said. "Vallandigham was too outspoken at first; he would have been re-elected if he had been more moderate."—[Bal. Amer.]

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

LEFT GRAND DIVISION,

Near Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 16.

The ominous quietude of the past few days proves to have been the calm which precedes the storm. The tempest has not yet broken forth with the thunder of artillery and the surging roar of musketry; yet the signs of the heavens are too apparent to doubt that they pre-  
sage a speedy renewal of the unsuccessful attempt of December 13. The heavy rumbling of the pontoon trains is again heard at night, and red signal-fires which blaze out in the darkness suggest that important movements are on foot. The point or points on which the forthcoming efforts are to be made must not, of course, be mentioned. A few days will, however, tell the story of success or defeat in another attempt at crossing the Rappahannock.

Everything has been thus far auspicious.—The roads are hard and dry, and the recent rain has fortunately not interfered with the success of the undertaking. A strong south wind has also favored us for two nights past, concealing from the enemy the rumbling of the pontoon trains, which was so clearly revealed by the still and frosty air of the night in which it was last attempted.

Wednesday, when darkness had insured secrecy, the boats which had been at Belle Plain were moved up to the neighborhood of headquarters, where a guide was furnished to conduct them to their destination. So secretly has the movement thus far progressed, that few in the army are aware of the important events which are close at hand.

It is to be feared, however, that the enemy, who are so frequently in the secret of our operations, have too much knowledge of what is impending. Activity is too plainly visible upon the other side of the river to permit the hope that they will be unprepared for the present movement. Counter-movements are observable, and it seems more than probable that the enemy are at present watching to see how they may best checkmate us in our undertaking.—The Confederates are to-day known to be extending their lines. Confederate pickets to-day shouted to the Federal pickets across the Rappahannock, "We know what you are at; we are ready for you." It is to be feared that some of the inhabitants have made their way into the Confederate lines with valuable information in respect to recent operations.

It is much to be regretted that the Army of the Potomac could not have been paid before the present movement had been commenced. It is useless to deny that, during the inactivity of the past month, a universal murmur has gone forth from the soldiers, who have been—many for six months, most of them for four months—without a penny of their hard-earned wages.

Thousands of letters have been sent to the men from their half-starved and destitute families, depicting their needy condition, which have made the inactivity of camp almost intolerable. Had not the Potomac been in their rear, we should have heard of thousands of desertions, from the simple fact that the men have been unable to send money to their families at home. The prospect of a movement may possibly dispel all discontent and despondency; but certainly Gen. Burnside is the most courageous of men to lead this army against the enemy in its present condition.

John O. Brown, a cavalry soldier, has been convicted at Indianapolis, Ind., of spreading the order of the Golden Circle among the men in his regiment, and thus producing disaffection and disloyalty. The military punishment for such offences is death. Brown's sentence has not yet been declared.

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jan 13

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Washington, nov 19—3m

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nov 17—3m DELAHAY & BROWN.

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